

The pupa, Fig. 4, is 22 mm. long, chestnut-brown in color, being lighter towards the anterior end.

Fig. 4 is the ventral view of the pupa and the location of the two pairs of spurs. Fig. 5 is a view looking at the posterior end of the pupa. Fig. 6 is a section taken just below the centre of the pupa and gives the position of the spurlike appendages around the pupa-case.

After lying in the pupa state until April 25, 1908, the pupa worked its way to the surface during the night and about half its length protruded.

The next morning (April 26, 1908) the imago appeared.

The other larva found with this one described was slightly smaller and black from the head to a little above the middle of the body. Otherwise like the above. These are the two specimens mentioned in ENT. NEWS—Vol. xx, page 134.

Descriptions of New Hymenoptera.

BY H. L. VIERECK.

***Helorimorpha fisheri* n. sp.**

♀.—Compared with the description of *melanderi** this species differs as follows: Head including the scape concolorous with the thorax excepting the space between the ocelli and the border around the latter and the eyes, all of which are more or less black, pedicel brownish, flagel black, ocelli not bordered by a raised line, maxillary palpi five-jointed; thorax more or less reticulated all over, tips of posterior tibiae and their tarsi dark-brownish, wings smoky, the stigma and veins concolorous dark-brown, almost blackish; the transverse median vein of the front wings failing to join the sub-median vein on account of a hyaline streak, the latter vein near its middle with a brown streak perpendicular to it and extending to the posterior margin of the wing; apical half of abdominal petiole parallel sided and inserted into the second dorsal abdominal segment into what seems to be a quadrate socket, the petiole apparently perfectly smooth and polished above.

♂.—Essentially the same as the ♀, but lacking the brown streak in the anal cell.

Type No. 12283 U. S. National Museum.

Type locality Plummer's Island, Md., August 18, 1907, col-

* 1908 ENT. NEWS, XIX, pp. 363 and 364.

lected by A. K. Fisher, July 7, 1907 collected by W. L. McAtee. Two paratopotypes collected by W. L. McAtee and D. H. Clemens, August 24, 1907, June 13, 1905, respectively. Two paratypes collected by N. Banks at Great Falls, Va., June 27 and Falls Church, Va.

Pimpla (Pimpla) erythropus n. sp.

Female, 10 mm.; male, 8.5 mm.; female, paratopotype, 12 mm., paratypes, 10.5 to 12.5 mm. Differs from *sanguinipes* in having a more or less smooth polished area occupying most of the posterior face of the metathorax, this space being bounded by a more or less distinct semi-circular carina, the carina distinct at least laterally; membranous portion of male wings almost hyaline, the same portion of female wings distinctly brownish.

Type No. 12276, U. S. National Museum.

Type locality, Sommerdale, Calif. (Hopk. U. S. 4449E5, 4449E6, 4449E, 4449E3), (H. E. Burke), 1 ♀ paratopotype, 1 ♂ paratopotype.

Other localities, Los Angeles Co., Calif. (Aug. Keble 85E); Alameda Co., Calif., Sta. Monica, Calif., June 6, 1901 (C. E. Hutchinson), 3 ♀ paratypes 1 ♂ paratype.

Pimpla (Epinurus) bruneifrons n. sp.

Differs from *inquisitoriella* in the face of the male being brown beneath the antennae, in the reticulate pleural sides of the female propodeum and in both sexes having the longitudinal carinae of the metanotum more pronounced and more elevated buttress-like.

Type No. 12273, U. S. National Museum, 4 females and 3 males, all from the type locality.

Type locality, Summerdale, Calif. (Hopk. U. S. 4449i). Reared from *Netolophus osleri* (H. E. Burke).

Cryptus (Gambrus) burkei n. sp.

Transverse median vein in anterior wings inserted as in *Trychosis* female, 7 mm. Differs from *nuncius* also as follows: Antennae 27-jointed, entirely black; coxae and first joint of trochanters of anterior legs entirely black, coxae and trochanters of middle and posterior legs entirely ferruginous, elevated lines of metathorax very indistinct, posterior femora and tibiae tipped with fuscous, their tarsi a kind of testaceous, infuscated toward tips; second dorsal abdominal segment with very indistinct punctures, first dorsal segment with the constricted

portion black, fourth and following dorsal segments black, ovipositor protruding beyond the tip of the abdomen to a distance equal to about one-half the length of the latter. Three female paratopotypes, one with fourth dorsal abdominal segment partly reddish laterally, a fourth female paratopotype about 4 mm. long. Male, 5 mm.; antennae 28-jointed; all coxae and first joint of trochanter of all legs black, the latter at least mostly so, second, third and fourth tarsal joints of hind legs pale, whitish, fifth dorsal abdominal segment black except at base, sixth and following dorsal segments also black; 2 male paratopotypes, one of which is about 3.5 mm. long, has the fifth and following dorsal abdominal segments black and the hind tarsi fuscous, except the third and fourth joints, which are partly pale.

Types No. 12282, U. S. National Museum.

Type locality, Summerdale, Calif., Hopk. U. S. 443ob2, 443ob, 443ob1.

Abics concolor (H. E. Burke, reared), Hopk. U. S. 4449h, 4449b, September 8, 1906, on tent (H. E. Burke).

***Sphecodes (Sphecodes) macfarlandi* n. sp.**

Female.—9 mm. Differs from *latus** apparently only as follows: Tegulae testaceous anteriorly, blackish posteriorly, dorsal abdominal segments with impunctate apical borders, red of abdomen very dark, blackish.

Type No. 12276 U. S. National Museum.

Type locality, Nelson, New Hampshire, one specimen (collected by Prof. Joseph McFarland).

I HAVE RECENTLY been making some exchanges in Lepidoptera with American correspondents and have just had a trying experience. I sent a couple of boxes of insects to a friend by post, but the postal authorities refused to deliver unless *duty* was paid, and this was not unnaturally declined, and in the end the parcel having been opened was returned to me, on which I had to pay a re-direction fee amounting to more than the original postage. But the evil of it all lies in the fact that it was most carelessly packed and that in a large box of butterflies there is not a single specimen undamaged, nearly all of them being completely smashed. They were rare exotic butterflies, many from remote parts, most difficult to obtain. Is there no remedy to be obtained in a case like this? Yours faithfully, G. T. BETHUNE-BAKER, Edgbaston, England.

* As described by Lovell, 1907 *Psyche* (101-104).